Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1596.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

For LONDON,

THE SWEDISH SNOW

Guſtaf Adolphz,

Capt. CHS. WM. RAMPE;

Expected to ſail in all the preſent month—A few tons of Goods are wanted on Freight, and will be taken on moderate terms, if ſpeedy application is made. Apply to

Peter Blight.

Back of his new buildings, Dock-ſtreet.

Oct. 19. §

For Freight or Charter,

The Daniſh Brig

Abel Catherina,

Burthen about 160 tons.

THIS veſſel is now ready to receive on board a cargo, and may be diſpatched to any port in Europe or the Mediterranean in eight days.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES YARD.

Oct. 19. dtct

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

SUKEY,

Iſaac Vredenburg, Maſter;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms pleaſe to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 buſhels of Timothy Seed
150 caſes of Claret, firſt quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

Sept. 29. dtf

Antigua Rum,

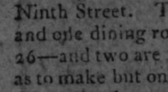
JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

John Hollingſworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf



N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notified that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN STRIKER, late of Tinnecum Townſhip, Buck's County, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, & MALLET PREVALT, } Executors.

Sept. 28. ¶1aw4w

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by

James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-ſtreet.

Oct. 6. d3w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Friday, the firſt of December next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Forty Thouſand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Waſhington, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and on the waters of Freſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, for the reſidue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Friday, the firſt day of December, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna, now, or late, in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of ſale; for the reſidue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

October 6. 3awtS

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the ſtore of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 6tawmwſtf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ſhip Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Ruſſia clean Hemp
2 caſks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth ſtreet, No. 34.

June 26. §

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo,
100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 North Third-ſtreet.

July 27. co12t

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large aſſortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Ruſſia and Dutch ſailcloth
Brittannias	Writing, poſt, and printing paper
Rouanes	
Brown Holland	Dutch calf ſkins
Checks and ſtripes	Prime madder
Ticklenburgs	Shell'd Barley
Oznaburgs	Looking glaſſes
White ſheetings	Hollow glaſs ware
Diaper	Slates
Brown rolls	Coffee mills
Umbrellas	Braſs kettles
Hair ribbons	Scythes and ſtraw knives
Black and white laces	Toys aſſorted in boxes

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes

Juſt received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leeah.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her houſe, No. 192, Market-ſtreet, will continue open during the ſickneſs.

Board and Lodging in a ſeparate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of thoſe gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *Auguſt* 29.—6t

Juſt publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Bookſtores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-ſtreet; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and W. Young, corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

An accurate Syſtem of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, conciſe, and eaſy manner.
2. The extraction of the ſquare root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to caſt up the contents of lands.
5. Field ſurveying.

The whole being performed without the uſe of ſcale and compaſſes, on a table of logarithms. In which is given ſome account of the variation of the needle, and the cauſes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

Auguſt 1. 2aw2w

Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15. 5t

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday*, at 2 o'clock, in the morning, arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. d1m. eotf.

Red Port Wine.

Juſt arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks 60 cwt. Cork. For ſale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. §

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their veſſels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Cheſter or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their deſire, and upon a full conviction that the meaſure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the cuſtoms has made arrangements to eſtabliſh for ſome time branches of the cuſtom-houſe at thoſe places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. d1w

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

City Commiſſioners Office,

Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawtm.

L O S T,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the ſaid piece to *John Bennard*, at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } d6m

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE ſubſcribers inform their friends and cuſtomers in town and country, that their ſtores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the preſent appearance of the prevailing diſorder have reaſon to hope, their friends may ſhortly come to the city with perfect ſafety. By ſeveral late arrivals, numbers have received freſh ſupplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co. *P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co. *Stigreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith, *George Dobſon,*
Wilberger and Smith, *Thomas Ryerſon,*
Alex Eiſſland and Co. *T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co. *John Smith and Co.*
Owen & Jona. Jones, *Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger, *William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger, *Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries, *J. Miller, jun. and Co.*

Oct. 14.

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

Boſton, Sept. 30, 1797 O 4—2aw6w

Meſſrs. Timothy and Maſon, Charleſton; Meſſrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Meſſrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Meſſrs. Tuttle and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Meſſrs. Hudſon & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requeſted to inſert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render ſervice, and undeceive thoſe Performers, who during his abſence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform thoſe that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way anſwerable for Mr. Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797. 6t.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797.

Preſent John Hall, Sec'ry. / Francis Johnſton, R. G. / Dan. Brodhead, S. G. } of land office

Nicholas Bettinger, *Verſus* Samuel Cunningham.

In this caſe the proof of ſervice of notice being inſufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newſpapers weekly, for at leaſt eight weeks to the heirs or aſſignees of Samuel Cunningham deceaſed, to atttend the board on the firſt Monday in November next, to ſhew cauſe why a patent ſhould not iſſue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in queſtion.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. †1aw8w.

From Marſeilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swediſh barque Guſtavus Adolphus, from Marſeilles, conſiſting of the following articles, is diſcharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogſheads
Ditto, in caſes
Frontignac Wine, in caſes of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a ſuperior quality, in baſkets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigreaſe
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and ſhort white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madraſs
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Oſtrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in ſorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward

Boſton, Aug. 31. *Sept.* 19.——6t.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 ewf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſks and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloth
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs Aug. 29.—22w

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers*, ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.

LETTER from Mr. PICKERING Secretary of State, to the Chevalier DE YRUJO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America.

(Concluded from the Pittsburg Gazette.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

On this, as well as on another occasion, you have thought fit to upbraid me with shewing to the British minister a degree of candour and confidence which you insinuate he does not deserve, and which, you seem to think, I have withheld from you. Yet, sir, all the declarations made to me by that minister, verbally and in writing, touching the points in controversy between you and me, have been verified. As I have already said, you declared to me that you had just reasons for suspecting that an expedition was preparing on the lakes by the English, in order to attack Upper Louisiana. The British minister, in the first instance, assured me that he had no knowledge of it—and his subsequent inquiries enabled him further to assure me, that no such expedition had been or was intended by the British government. And I have in another place offered other reasons which confirm the truth of these assurances. Yet you tell me that the assurance, given me by the British minister, *but without any signature*, did not inspire the servants of his Catholic majesty with the same *blind confidence* which it produced in me. I shall take no other notice of this remark, than to put you right in point of fact. The note of the British minister containing the assurance to which you refer, is *not* "without a signature." This (like other official notes from that minister) has his signature—*his name written with his own hand*—at the head of it.

You declared to me "that you knew to a certainty that the English had made propositions to general Clarke, of Georgia, in order to avail themselves of his influence in that state, together with some other persons, for making a diversion, or serious attack against Florida." The British minister informed me, that although he knew nothing of general Clarke or his expedition from Georgia, a proposition had been made to him (the British minister) for an expedition against the Floridas: but that he told the projector that he had no power to authorize it: and besides, that there were among other objections to the plan, two of great weight—one that the Indians were to be employed—the other, that it would violate the neutral rights of the United States. The British minister has since shewn me an original letter from lord Grenville, dated the 8th of last April, in which he informs the minister, that if there were no other objections to the plan, the two mentioned by him, viz. that it could not be executed without employing the Indians—and without violating the rights of the United States, would be sufficient to induce the British government to reject it. This proves, sir, that Mr. Liston's declarations on this point were not "vague and unauthentic" as you pronounce them, but in strict conformity with truth.

As to general Clarke of Georgia, the British minister declared he had never even heard of him; and the extract of the letter from Mr. Jackson, the district attorney of Georgia, respecting gen. Clarke and any expedition forming there, in behalf of the *English* against the Floridas, will incline every candid inquirer at least to doubt whether such a project has ever been proposed to him. We shall afterwards see that Mr. Blount's plot does not appear to have any connection with an expedition under general Clarke.

Thus you see, sir, that I have not *blindly* placed a confidence in the British minister: for aught that has yet appeared, he was entitled to the credit he has received.

I return to your letter. You mention your communications to the baron de Carondelet respecting the intended expedition from Canada: from that moment, you say, imperious necessity, and the great principle of self-defence, made his Catholic majesty's officers turn their thoughts to objects of a more urgent nature than running the boundary line. And here you introduce "Mr. Blount's letter, and the late detected conspiracy, as evincing how far their conduct in this respect was necessary." It is wonderful, sir, that you should attempt to make it be believed that Mr. Blount's letter and the late detected conspiracy, had any connection with the expedition which you suggested was preparing on the lakes of Canada against Upper Louisiana. All that is yet discovered of Mr. Blount's project or conspiracy, proves that it was to have been formed in one of the states *south of the river Ohio*; and that it was destined against the Floridas, and perhaps Lower Louisiana. I therefore, feel myself, for this and the other reasons before exhibited, still warranted in considering the suspected Canada expedition among the *pretexts* for delaying to evacuate the posts, and to run the boundary line: and consequently that your charge, that I have in this instance "palpably attempted to make groundless and unfair impressions on the public mind," is alike unfounded and unbecoming your public character to suggest.

In your next paragraph you thus address me. "Nor do your ill-founded insinuations stop here: sentiments and expressions still more violent, flow from that same hasty pen." This passage is in perfect correspondence with the general strain of your letter. Whether your charge is correctly made, is now to be examined.

I am ready to confess that my report thus stigmatized was, from the pressure of business, written in haste: but a revision of it satisfies me, nevertheless, that it is not inaccurate in its statements.

You quote the passage in my report which has called forth this reproach; it is in these words: "That there is but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic majesty, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States." And then you say that I mention the source of these "dreadful conjectures" to be, a private letter from Mr. Sargent, Secretary of the North Western Territory. Here you are extremely incorrect; as usual when you undertake to recite my conclusions, and the facts and circumstances upon which they are formed. It is from "a view of the whole correspondence" referred to in my reports of the 10th of June and 3d of July—On the intelligence received by the Secretary of War—and the private letter from colonel Sargent, that I drew the conclusion you have quoted.

Mr. Ellicott formed his suspicions on the spot, from what was passing before him; and he is not a careless or undiscerning observer.

General Wilkinson says—"Letters from all quarters announce the discontents and menacing aspect of the Savages; two white men have been recently murdered on the Ohio below the Cumberland; and the Savages beyond the Mississippi, and those who pass Massac, make no hesitation to avow their purpose for war." And then he refers to a letter from colonel Hamtramck, who commands the United States troops at Detroit, in which the colonel says—"I am pretty sure that both the French and Spaniards have emissaries among the Indians. I have it from *indubitable authority*, that a large *belt* [by which is meant a Speech] from the *Spaniards* is now travelling through the different nations;" meaning the nations within the territories of the United States.

Colonel Sargent writes, it is true, a *private letter*; but it is to a public officer; and his situation as Secretary and Governor for the time, of the North Western Territory, would render it his duty to be vigilant for its safety; and his character vouches for the accuracy of his information; and you do not question the truth of any part of his statement.

After mentioning that the Spaniards were re-inforcing their upper posts on the Mississippi, that upwards of three hundred men had arrived at St. Louis and were erecting formidable works; he adds—"It likewise appears, through various channels, that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory (meaning of the United States, North West of the Ohio) to cross the Mississippi: And for this express purpose, Mr. Loramie, an officer in the pay of the crown, made a tour through all this country last fall; since which time several Indians have been sent on the same errand, and generally furnished with plenty of cash to defray their expenses"—A large party of Delawares passed down White River about the 6th of May, on their way to the Spanish side *bearing the national flag of Spain, sent them from St. Louis.*"

Lieutenant Pope, in his letter of May 9th, to the Secretary of War, says, "There have been several attempts made to draw on the Indians upon my troops: I have fully ascertained this fact, and demanded of the Governor to have a principal actor immediately brought to punishment, or sent out of the country. He has been sent for, and is now on board one of the Gallies, which is now about descending the river"—And, sir, if you enquire, you will find that this "principal actor" (Rapelje by name) was one of Governor Gayoso's agents.

These, Sir, are the grounds on which I expressed the opinion, That there was but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that the officers of Spain had exercised an undue influence over she Indians to prepare them for a rupture with the United States.

This detail, sir, strikingly shews how little you have understood, and how entirely you have misrepresented my reasoning on this subject. I leave you to reconcile your reflections on the British Minister and his nation for their inhumanity in employing the Indians in the American war, with your justification of the Spanish officers at this time, in securing the aid of the Indians in your war with the British. "The Spaniards (you say) have fortified St. Louis *and availed themselves of* EVERY MEANS OF DEFENCE *which the country afforded;*" meaning by the ingenious expression *every means of defence which the country afforded*, the employing of the Indians.

You are pleased next to charge me, in your customary stile, with "falling into the most *glaring inconsistency*," because I remark that although, "it may be difficult to say whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hostilities against the United States, has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens; yet it is certain that one or more of those citizens have proposed and taken measures to detach the Southern Indians from the interests of the United States, and to destroy the influence of the public agents over those nations, and thus to defeat the great objects of their appointment; the chief of which is to preserve peace.,'

Having quoted this passage from my report, you ask "How is it possible to reconcile such evident contradictions? On the one hand the Spanish officers are those who excite the southern Indians against the United States, and on the other you quickly follow presuming, with sufficient foundation in my opinion, that it may be some citizens of the United States." Allow me, sir, to ask in my turn, how it was possible for you not to see that here there is no contradiction? Is it not very possible that the Spanish officers might be courting the Chickasaws, who live above the Natchez, with large presents, and be preparing the Choctaws, who dwell along the Natchez district, and the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, and other tribes dwelling in the territory north-west of the Ohio, for war against the United States, while Mr. Blount and his agents were detaching the southern tribes of Cherokees and Creeks from the interests of the United States, and eventually to aid the British in an enterprize against the Floridas? The Cherokees and Creeks, you might have seen, were the only Indian nations mentioned in Governor Blount's letter. And is it not very possible, if these two nations should thus be led to war against the Spanish possessions, that they might *not* be excited to *direct* hostilities against the United States? And, therefore, that although Mr. Blount might contemplate the former, he might abstain from the latter? And is it not then my cautious manner of speaking of this latter, perfectly correct?

I am happy to arrive at your last observation. And I wish it was not, like the rest, exceptionable and incorrect. These are your words—"Respecting the last article of your report, I have only to observe, that altho' you have constantly assured me that government had not the least information respecting the subject of my representations, and although the letter of Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, appears to coincide with your ideas, nevertheless time has shewn that I have complied with my duty by not reposing on such assurances. The plot is discovered, and nobody any longer doubts the expedition was to have taken place."

The expression that "you complied with your duty in not reposing on such assurances" may mean that you thought the assurances *deceitful*, and, therefore, not meriting belief. Perhaps you did not intend this. Perhaps you meant no more than that the government had been "remiss" in its duty, in not pursuing with eagerness the trains of your various suspicions. But I must shew you that here (as in all other instances) your criminations are void of foundation, in either point of view.

The last article of the report respects general Clarke of Georgia, to whom you said you knew of a certainty that the English had made propositions in order to avail themselves of his influence in that state, with some other persons, for making a diversion or serious attack against Florida:" and you add that "you do not doubt that in consequence of your information, the executive government will take the proper steps that *Georgia* also should not infringe the laws of neutrality." Here you confine your requests to *Georgia*, that she might not infringe the laws of neutrality: and my letter to Charles Jackson, esquire, the district attorney of that state, shews that the government took prompt measures to defeat the project of general Clarke and his associates, if such a project existed. I suppose none did exist: You acknowledge that the letter from Mr. Jackson coincides with my ideas. Your "certain knowledge" of an intended expedition in favor of the English from Georgia against Florida, under general Clarke, you have never supported by a shadow of evidence. If you possessed any evidence of the fact, it would be easy to produce it. What you call your "certain knowledge" could rest only on information, or the testimony of others, which might be as false or as vague and inconclusive, as the information about the Canada expedition; which I hope I have proved, to your conviction, never to have existed, even in idea. Yet you declared to me that you had "*just reasons* for suspecting that expedition was preparing on the lakes:" and hence how can I avoid concluding, that your "certain knowledge" in one case, like your "just reasons" in the other, were without a sufficient foundation.

But you say "The plot is discovered, and nobody any longer doubts that the expedition was to have taken place." Strange remark! Just the reverse of it should have been made. For although there is a discovery of Mr. Blount's plot, its extent is by no means ascertained; and far from nobody doubting, probably every body doubts whether the projected expedition was to have taken place. It was not to be undertaken but in conjunction with a British force—and on the proposal of the expedition to the British government it was totally rejected. Even Mr. Blount, who, if the project was adopted, *expected to be at the head of it*, ventures no farther than to say *he believed* that the plan would be *attempted, but if* attempted, that it would not be till the "fall:" and consequently your zeal in March and April, for which, at the expence of decency towards the American government, you take to yourself so much credit, had then no just object. This zeal of yours is displayed in the information you gave to the baron de Carondelet, in March or April, of the expedition supposed to be preparing in Canada against Upper Louisiana: yet you would now attempt to justify this zeal by the plot of Mr. Blount; although this plot and the Canada expedition were wholly distinct and unconnected.

I shall conclude this long letter with your eleven positions, which you state with as much serious formality as if they were all of them important, and all of them supported by facts or just reasoning. But the details I have given demonstrate that these positions are either unfounded, or simple propositions of not the smallest consequence.

These are your positions addressed to me in your own words.

"1st. That on the 27th of February I gave you sufficient particulars respecting the intended expedition, to have attracted the attention of this government."

Answer. I have offered reasons to prove that you gave me *no particulars*, but only mentioned your *suspicions*, and that you promised to give me your representations in writing; for which, of course, it was proper for me to wait.

"2. That altho' to this verbal communication, I added another in writing on the 2d of March, the President had not the least knowledge of it on the 9th of the same month; and that without doubt you must have had very powerful motives to prevent you from communicating it to him."

Answer. I have accounted for the delay in a satisfactory manner. I have shewn that I had abundant reason to conclude your suspicions to be wholly unfounded, and for attaching no sort of consequence to them. The event demonstrates that I was right; and that instead of *very powerful* motives, none were needed for a delay of only four or five days, or for a much longer period; and that to notice your naked suspicions at all, was not an act of necessity, but of complaisance. I might with justice complain of *your* delay to answer my letter of the 16th of March, on a subject of very high importance to the United States, I mean the evacuation of the posts. I will not say that you were negligent—or "remiss"—but I will say that for a whole month you omitted to give me your short and unsatisfactory answer. The indisposition which you assign as the cause of the delay, did not prevent you from writing on other subjects—nor long from going abroad.

"3. That it does not appear by the documents presented by the Secretary of War, that government had given orders to the military commanders to cause the territory and neutrality of the United States to be respected."

Answer. I have shown that none were necessary to be given.

"4. That you made to the English minister a communication which in my opinion you ought not; and that even if you tho't it necessary, you delayed doing it for two months, that is from the 27th of February to the 28th of April, although it respected a most urgent and important object."

Answer. On the 28th of April, I informed you by letter that I had communicated to the British minister your suspicions of an expedition preparing by the English against Upper Louisiana; and as for upwards of two months you expressed no dissatisfaction on account of this communication, I might well conclude you did not think it improper. Nay in your letter of July 11th, which I am now answering, you refer with apparent approbation to this very communication, connected with the declaration which accompanied it to the British minister, that the President could not consent to the march of any troops, either British or Spanish, through the territory of the United; and you consider it as a "determinate disposition" of the American government on this point. I have also shewn, that admitting this communication to Mr. Liston to be proper, I did not delay doing it for two months nor two weeks; altho' it respected at best but an *imaginary* project.

"5. That the Baron de Carondelet could very well have received my letters, without its necessarily following that his had come to hand."

Answer. I have shewn that you did not understand my reasoning on this point; which went to prove that your answer of the 17th of April to my letter of the 16th of March, about the evacuation of the posts, was wanting in candour.

"6. That the Baron did not represent Mr. Ellicott's not writing to him officially as a *complaint*, but as an *observation*, and that in fact he never has done it in those terms."

Answer. I have shewn that whether the Baron's assertion should have been called a *complaint* or an *observation* was perfectly immaterial; I meant to shew it was *unfounded*; and this you yourself admit.

"7. That the proofs you allege to exculpate Mr. Ellicott respecting his intentions of taking the fort of Natchez by surprise are purely negntive."

Answer. I offered them only as negative proofs. Yet when one complant or assertion against Mr. Ellicott was known and acknowledged not to be true, the *negative* testimony of gentlemen likely to be well informed, would be deemed sufficient to bring another, and in its nature very improbable, complaint or assertion of the same person, into discredit.

"8. That it is not merely *pretences*, but very powerful reasons which have impeded the evacuation of the Posts, and the running of the boundary line."

Answer. The point of view in which I have now exhibited the conduct of the Spanish governors relative to the evacuation of the posts and the running of the boundary line I should suppose might convince you that the causes which they have offered for the delay, are mere *pretences*: the American citizens, to whom you have appealed, have been convinced only by reading the printed documents, without any comments.

"9. That the insinuations with which you are willing to persuade the American people that our arming is directed against them, are unjust as well as unfounded, as by Mr. Blount's letter it is clearly demonstrated to be a precaution for the mere purpose of defence."

Answer. The grounds of my suggestions, which you call "insinuations" are detailed in this letter, and embrace too many facts and circumstances to be abridged:—permit me to desire you to review them. I shall only repeat, that nothing is more certain than that Mr. Blount's letter has not the remotest reference to the suspected Canada expedition; which is your only pretence for reinforcing the posts in Upper Louisiana—for calling the Indians to your aid—for holding the posts at the Natchez, and Walnut Hills—and for delaying to run the boundary line.

"10. That you evidently contradict yourself, when on one hand you are pleased to attribute to us the movements of the Indians, and in the very next paragraph you shew it might proceed from American citizens, as it actually does, according to Mr. Blount's letter; and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very same British minister, in whose private notes, *without signature, and perhaps not of his own hand writing*, you place such implicit confidence."

Answer. I have shewn that there is not a shadow of contradiction in my observations on this subject; and your assertions to the contrary must proceed only from your not understanding them. You say that Mr. Blount acted in this matter with the knowledge and intelligence of the British minister. This is not likely to be true. It is in proof, by other evidence than the British minister's notes, that he did not and could not authorize the projected expedition against the Floridas—and particularly that one of his strong objections against it was, that it contemplated the employing of the Indians; although he thought it proper to submit the project to the consideration and decision of his government. Nobody therefore will believe that he authorized Mr. Blount, or was even privy to his measures, for preparing the Indians for war. Besides, Doctor Romayne, who may be presumed to be well acquainted with Mr. Blount's plot, suggests that it is not the project offered to Mr. Liston by Chisholm. These are his words: "Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liston, *and so are all his views.*" And there is a passage in Mr. Blount's letter which countenances the doctor's assertion, and indicates, that although Chisholm and Blount had some communications with each other, yet that their views were not precisely the same. Mr. Blount, in his letter to Carey, says, "Where Captain Chisholm is, I do not know.—I left him in Philadelphia, in March, and he frequently visited the minister and spoke upon the subject; but I believe he will go into the Creek nation by way of South-Carolina or Georgia. He gave out he was going to England; *but I did not believe him.*" These last words afford a pretty strong proof that they were not acting wholly in concert. Probably Mr. Blount endeavoured to persuade Chisholm that he would co-operate in the prosecution of *his* scheme; while at the same time he might have another of his own or in concert with doctor Romayne, and stand ready in the event of things, to make his advantage of either; whichever should offer the best prospect of success: Doctor Romayne, you see, says that Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liston: But it is well known that Mr. Blount was your frequent guest, and intimate companion; and that he was on this intimate footing with you during the whole time that you were representing to the government, your suspicions of British expiditions. Yet after the discovery of the conspiracy was made public, you formally requested the American government to punish him for so scandalous a crime. But seeing that Mr. Blount was a citizen of the United States, and not a subject of Spain, it would have been decent in you to have left him with his own government without interposing your advice. But especially when you knew that the President had laid his letter before Congress; and the two houses were deliberating on the mode of punishing him; when the investigation had proceeded so far that a committee of the Senate had reported a resolution to expel Mr. Blount from the Senate; and a committee of the House had reported a resolution that he should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors: For you then to interfere was singularly improper; and it was such an ostentatious display of zeal, as under all the known circumstances, suggests more than one interpretation.

"11. That although in all your official communications, you have always manifested to me that the American government knew of nothing which indicated any foundation for my suspicions, Mr. Blount's letter clearly proves that I was perfectly in the right."

Answer. This remark is perfectly inconsequential; for your communications exhibited your suspicions of projected expeditions only from Canada and Georgia; and I have shown that Mr. Blount's letter has no relation to either.

I thought I had reached the end of your criminations; but in your concluding paragraph you accuse of an "unjust partiality," meaning, no doubt, towards the British minister and his nation. The details I have given in this letter, I trust will abundantly prove that this charge is as unfounded as it is indecent. Those details verify the representations of the conduct of certain Spanish officers which are given in my report of the 3d of July to the President. If the truth has excited any unpleasant sensations, those only are to blame whose injurous acts obliged me plainly to declare. Instead of this task, I should have been happy to execute the grateful office of stating to the President the good faith and amicable manner in which the officers of his Catholic majesty had executed the treaty of Friendship, limits and navigation between our two nations.

You think also that my report to the President *is not calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite Spain and America.*—Friendship, Sir, cannot subsist without *mutual confidence*; and *confidence* springs from *sincerity*. But the proceedings of the Spanish officers, which are the subject of this correspondence, have shaken the confidence of the government and of the citizens of the United States; and my report to the President only exhibits a summary of those proceedings; or rather the plain and obvious conclusions from the authentic facts and circumstances detailed in the documents, then and before presented to his view. And I dare venture to say, that every independent American has from the same premises drawn the same conclusions,

Nothing, Sir, will give truer satisfaction to the government and citizens of the United States than to see such a change in the proceedings of the Spanish officers as will restore confidence. The change would be easy, and the effect certain. *Let them withdraw their troops and garrisons from the territories of the United States. Let them commence and prosecute the running of the boundary line. Let them cease to stop, controul or regulate the passage of our citizens on the Mississippi, seeing these have a right to navigate it with perfect freedom—And let them cease to send Agents or Emissaries among the Indians residing within*

the territories of the United States. When they shall do these things (and the good faith of his Catholic Majesty pledged in the treaty renders their doing them an indispensible duty) then we shall forget what is past; our confidence will return; and with it that beneficial intercourse and those friendly acts by which neighbours may promote each others interests, welfare and happiness.—And for such a state of things, whatever you may have imagined to the contrary, no one more ardently wishes, and on its arrival, no one will more sincerely rejoice, than

Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

GIVEN BY THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK TO

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In contemplating the rapid progress of an enlightened nation to the summit of public virtue and happiness, there is perhaps no circumstance more deserving of our notice and admiration, than that which evinces the gratitude of a people toward those illustrious personages who have eminently contributed to their prosperity.

Under any period of time of which any annals are preserved, we discover this proper propensity to reward distinguished and useful actions. The manner of conferring these marks of public gratitude, has varied according to the state of society in which the actions, which were its object, have been performed. The additional incentives which a virtuous mind must feel for devoting its best exertions to the public welfare, are too obvious to be particularly mentioned; and the advantage which results to society, from a grateful notice of them, is universally acknowledged.

Among a people possessing so extensive privileges (and those privileges so well secured)—in a nation also equally enlightened as ours, the danger of excessive adoration is reduced to a phantom. It can never be exercised. No man can look for, or obtain, more than the warm yet rational expression of the joy and gratitude of the American People.

Partial ebullitions, illy directed, will occasionally occur among every people: But in a country happily situated as ours, these will be seldom found ——In a cool deliberate appeal to the good sense of Americans, the result will in the end be generally favorable to tranquility and public virtue.

Indulging this idea, we take pleasure in noticing the attention paid by our fellow citizens to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union.

Agreeable to arrangements, an entertainment was yesterday given to the President, at the New City Assembly Room, Broadway.

Upwards of three hundred citizens were seated at this entertainment, prepared by Mr. De La Croix; which for elegance and taste has never been equalled in this city.

The tables, elegantly disposed, presented a *tout ensemble* which would vie with any effort in any quarter of the world. They consisted of—1. A beautiful Bower of Trees arranged along the table, representing within, the principal Cities of America, united with a Garland of Roses. 2d. A magnificent display in Sugar, at the head of the table, representing a strong golden column, with the inscription, "Constitution." On the said column was fixed the figure of Wisdom, having in one hand the bust of President Adams, and in the other a garland of roses entwining sixteen columns, representing the States of America, with this inscription, "May these Roses which unite you, be always without Thorns;" the other garland, which united the Cities of America, was supported by Prudence and Fortitude.

In several different places were disposed Temples, analogous to the festivity of the day.

The other substantial appendages were such as would be expected: they gave entire satisfaction.

The chair was filled by Rich Varick, esq. Mayor of the city. He was supported by Maj. Gen. Morris, Mr. Lawrence, Senator from New-York, Mr. Dayton, Speaker of the House of Representatives Maj. Gen. Gates, Brigadier Gen. Hughes, and other distinguished characters.

After Dinner the following TOASTS were drank.

1. *The United States of America*:—Prosperity to their Agriculture, their Manufactures, and their Commerce.
2. The Senate and House of Representatives. May they in their deliberations be guided by the best interests of their Country; and may they receive the cordial support of their Constituents.
3. GEORGE WASHINGTON—May he long enjoy the Patriot's best reward—*the affections of a grateful and a happy People.*
4. The State of New York.
5. JOHN JAY—Governor of the State.
6. *The Nations in alliance with America:* May existing differences be speedily terminated; and the bond of our Friendship be more firmly strengthened.
7. The MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.—May the cloud of sorrow which has lately obscured his days be soon dispersed; and may the Sun of Happiness gild the remaining hours of his life.
8. KOSCIUSKO. May private Friendship and public Honor sooth the wounds he has received in the cause of Freedom.
9. PUBLIC GRATITUDE. May it be ever the reward of the firm and disinterested Patriot.
10. PUBLIC GOOD. May it be the invariable pursuit of each American Citizen.
11. PUBLIC SPIRIT, While it rouses us against Foreign Hostility; may it also secure us against Foreign Intrigue.
12. *The State of Massachusets; our elder Sister in the cause of Freedom.* May she continue to be the Nurse of Patriots and of Heroes.
13. *The Nations of the earth.* United by one common Nature, may they feel that they have but one common interest—the Happiness of each other.
14. *The genuine Spirit of Liberty*—which breathes peace and Good Will to all mankind.
15. *The heroes who have fallen in defence of American freedom.* Taught by their great example, may we learn that our lives and fortunes are ever at the disposal of our country.
16. THE FAIR OF AMERICA.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President of the United States.

Prosperity to the citizens of the state of New York.

By the Mayor (Chairman)

After the President had retired,

John Adams, President of the United States.

By the Vice-President (Mr. C. Sands)

A speedy peace to all the world.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Farmer of Mount Vernon, in his retirement.

By Mr. Edward Livingston,

The Colossus of American Freedom—May it bestride the commerce of the world, and like that of Rhodes, never fall but in a concussion of Nature.

By General Hughes,

The memory of Peyton Randolph, the President of the first American Congress.

Among the many institutions in this city, the Reading Room *lately established is not of the least utility. Here the Man of Science may find a small though handsome collection of valuable books to entertain him; the Politician can be amply gratified in perusing the most valurble newspapers of the United States on their first arrival in the city, and obtain the earliest information of every thing that is passing. Where can a winter's evening be more usefully or agreeably spent than in the Reading Room, where a delicious repast is prepared for the amateurs of literature? Strangers also may here spend an half hour or more to advantage, and at a very small expence. From the promising appearance, there is reason to expect that this new institution will be of great utility, and reward the exertions of the Proprietor, who leaves nothing undone to render his Room pleasing and comfortable.* JUVENIS.

PITTSBURGH, October 14.

Return of the General Election held on Tuesday last for Alleghany county.

SENATOR.

John Woods	1432
Thomas Morton	523

ASSEMBLY.

George Wallace	1247
James G. Heron	1028
Samuel Ewelt	942
John Lucas	653

The two highest in votes are elected.

Westmoreland County.

ASSEMBLY.

Abraham Hendricks

Jacob Painter

John Wright

We have just received the returns of the election from Washington and Green counties, which, with Alleghany county, compose the district for electing a Senator—by which it appears that John Woods, Esq. is elected by a majority of near 700 votes.

WASHINGTON, October 10.

Extract of a letter from Brownsville, dated October 3. 1797.

"Mr. Purslie of this place, arrived yesterday from New-Orlean, in 45 days.—He reports that the Spaniards have given up the posts to the United States—that Mr. Ellicott and the Commissioners are now running the boundary line; and that governor Gayoso is now governor of New-Orleans.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, Virginia, dated Oct. 1, 1797.

"On Mr. BLOUNT's arrival, in Tennessee, a few of his partisans essayed to have him brought forward as a candidate for a Senator. This gave an opportunity for the citizens to see several gentlemen unmasked. The final trial took place last week, and Judge Anderson and Mr. Jackson were easily elected Senators in the room of Blount and Cocke. This is considered as a fatal overthrow to the *ci-devant* Governor and his plans in Tennessee."

The only interments since our last report, are

	Adults.	Children.
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Third Presbyterian	0	1
City Hospital	3	0
Total	4	1

Total number of interments on the 20th October, 1793,—FIFTY ONE.

Within the last 24 hours we cannot learn that a single case of the Yellow Fever has occurred in any part of the city north of Spruce-street.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 19th to 20th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Robert Elhany, Southwark committee room.

Discharged since last Report.

Robert Bayne—admitted 16th inst.

Died since last Report.

when admitted	how long ill previous to admittance.
John Curran, 15th inst.	3 days.

Remaining last report		38
Admitted since		1
		39
Discharged	1	
Died	1	2
Remain in Hospital. Convalescent	12	
Sick	25	37

Five of whom are dangerous.

Interred since last report.

From city and suburbs	2
Hospital	1
Total	3

STEPHEN GIRARD.

(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.

JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,

WM. MONTGOMERY,

Chairman pro tem.

☞ *A stated Meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening.* *Friday, Oct. 20.*

☞ *The business of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, will from this day be transacted at CHESTER for some time.*

Sept. 30.

The Commissioners have received the following Donations, since last publication, viz.—

	dols. cts.
From John Guillemard, Esq. (per Philip Nicklin & Co.)	100
From the following citizens of Philadelphia, now residing in Montgomery county, viz.—	
James Pemberton	50
Samuel Morris	50
Isaac Parrish	20
James Cresson	20
Thomas Morgan	30
Andrew Lenau	5
Frederick Haylor	2
John E. Cresson	8
John Care	6
Luke W. Morris	20
Thomas Shoemaker	20
William Prichett	10
Israel Morris, jun.	20
Alexander Wilcocks	40
From inhabitants of Carlisle, viz.	
John Montgomery	10
James Hamilton	15
T. Duncan	15
D. Watts	10
William Lyon	10
Robert Davidson	10
James Duncan	10
John Creigh	10
Robert Miller	10
Samuel A. M'Casky	10
Doct. C. Nisbit	6
George Kline	4
Samuel Postlethwaite	6 60
Charles Cooper	3 30
John Hughes	6
James Armstrong	10
Hugh Wilson	3
Charles Bevard	2 20
Edward Magauran	3
James Givan	2
John Douglas	3
William Miller	3 30
George Logue	3
Samuel Laird	4
Thomas Foster	2 20
Ephraim Steel	4
Joseph Hayes	3 30
John Holmes	6
Charles M'Clure	6
David Irvine	4
Lemuel Gustine	5
Jacob Crever	1
James Lamberton	4
John Noble	1
William Levis	2
William Irvine	10
Cash	2
From Radnor (per Simeon Matlach)	10 32

From sundry persons in the neighborhood of the Gulph Mill, in Upper Merion, 9 half barrels of buckwheat meal, 2 ditto of rye meal, 24 bushels of potatoes and 4 of turnips.

From John Haworth, 1 additional load of potatoes—John Jones of Montgomery, 12 bushels of potatoes and turnips.

From inhabitants of Radnor, 22 bushels of potatoes, 6 do of turnips, 18 fowls, 1 piece of bacon, 4½ cwt. of buckwheat meal, 1½ do. of rye flour, 3 do. of corn meal.

From inhabitants of Wilmington and Brandywine, 15 barrels of middlings, and 2 of Indian meal.

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec'ry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There is a great deal of jargon in the style of our anti-federal faction. They say a free government is supported by opinion; they pretend to be friends to the Federal government, and yet are incessantly laboring to destroy the good opinion which the people entertain of it.

Our government is representative; to abuse the administration is to abuse the people who elect the representatives; and yet the faction who do abuse it, call themselves friends of the people!

The British government is strong; our antifederal faction hate a "strong government," and yet they assail the administration with weapons exactly similar to those employed by the minority in England against the British government.

The faction pretend to be friendly to the Constitution of the United States, though inimical to the administration; but their weapons of attack against it, being proper for a strong government only, it is evident that if they succeed our constitution falls of course.

This faction wish either to subvert the constitution, or get themselves into power. One event perhaps involves the other; both are to be equally dreaded. In the latter alternative, it is not presuming too much to say, that they would make the government strong enough, without consulting the people.

The Federal interest has always been the prop and support of the union of the States. There is not a spark of jealousy extant that has not been struck from the anvil of the anti-federal faction. This faction speaks a foreign language, it is in no measure assimilated to the spirit and genius of our country. It is nourished on our misfortunes abroad, and droops under our union and prosperity at home. The justice done to our claims in England is a blow at its existence, and should France follow the British example and make a righteous compensation, faction would hang itself in despair—a consummation in both cases devoutly to be wished.

The Aurora has suggested to the French government, the policy of interdicting the importation of fish from the Eastern states into the French islands. A correspondent remarked on the occasion, that the Aurora man must have believed that the French purchased the fish when they did not want, or could do without it. The eastern fishermen are however just as much obliged to the writer for his friendly hint, as if they did. It is not expected that France should make any commercial sacrifice—we know she never did. When she *wants* our fish she will buy it. That is doing as much as others do, and France will never do more, or less.

When first the murdering Jacobins let loose their desolating thunder on the Corinthian pillars of society, and the civilization of the world, then fell, suddenly, into jargonic confusion, all the useful and long known distinctions of polished life. Every thing became sophisticated, and nothing any longer known by its right name.

Opposition to order and to law, became *Republicanism.*

Anarchy, *Democracy.*

Riot, debauchery, assault and battery, and murder, *Liberty and Equality.*

Licentiousness, atheism, and universal carnage, the *Age of Reason.*

Was it not enough that so large and so fair a portion of the earth lay prostrate in the dust, and bleeding at every pore, but while these portentous omens of dissolution stared us in the face, we must extend over these temperate and happy plains that same curse of contention and civil strife, which had reduced "vine-covered hills and gay regions," to a den of wild beasts,—a horde of human monsters prowling round the earth in search of new objects for devoration.

Past the murderous strife of a furious revolutionary contest,—delivered from a heart-rending war of more then seven years, during which the loud roaring thunder rattled in our ears, from the arms of kindred foes;—enjoying liberty and happiness, in all that perfection which can be realized by man;—insulated from the mad passions and senseless contests of the rest of mankind; what had we to do with *their* revolutions, *their* liberty and equality, their new-fangled *reason*, their atheism or their sansculottism? We have idly suffered the barriers to be frittered away, which kept all these evils aloof from our land, and with the fury of a horde of wolves they now come rushing on, to embody all the weak and giddy throng of idlers, ignoramusses and knaves, against order, virtue, and true liberty.

Let us then in nautical phrase, *clap a stopper* on the growth of foreign heresies, lest while we add our "mite of more" to that destroying torrent, which has "too much already," we enrol ourselves on the same black list with those whose enormities must be wiped away in atonement tremendous and severe.

TIMON.

TRANSLATION.

From the Paris Paper called L'ECLAIR.

Petition of Mathieu Dumas, member of the council of five hundred, in the name of Louis Lebegue Duportail, former minister of war.

"Citizen representatives, in undertaking to present to you the remonstrance of my honorable friend, general Duportail, former minister of war, against the inscription of his name on the odious lists of proscription, I am actuated by a fraternal sentiment, I fulfil a civic duty.

"The case of this citizen renders necessary a decision of the legislative body, seeing that, on the one hand, no law concerning emigration, even those the most barbarously *expost facto*, can be applied to him with the least appearance of justice, and that, on the other hand, he cannot be comprized in any of the exceptions contained in these very laws, in as much as the *forced sense*, which is sought to be given to the expression of the constitutional act, *abandonment of the country*, has never been *fixed by law.*

"Louis Lebegue Duportail, minister of war at the close of the session of the constituent assembly, and at the commencement of that of the legislative assembly, was decreed in a state of accusation in the night between the 15th and 16th of August: he partook in that proscription the fortune of Tarbe and the unfortunate Duport Dutertre.

"Strong in his own innocence, he wished to render himself up to imprisonment in the Abbaye; I was fortunate enough to prevent him. An old domestic of the brave general Gouvion, or rather his faithful friend, the citizen Moutonnier, who came to Paris in search of me, after the death of that brave general, offered to Duportail, in Paris, even in the very midst of the volcano, an asylum which his generosity, his courage and his intelligence, rendered inaccessible to the researches of tyranny.

"General Duportail owes his safety to the severe precaution of breaking off all connection, both with his family and his friends; he remained in that obscure retreat during twenty-two months and sixteen days, and did not attempt to leave it, until the decree which, assailing with the stroke of death the crime of hospitality, alarmed his delicacy, poisoned all his gratitude, and no longer permitted him to jeopardize his benefactor.

"He left Paris the 3d of May, 1794, with the passport of an American officer, who was happy in lending his assistance to one of those officers who had the most contributed in conquering the independence of the United States.

"Before he left France, Duportail enregistered in a public act, deposited in the hands of the notaries Hua and Martin, in presence of eight witnesses, a protest against the violence to which he found himself compelled to yield, and made, as an accused, a solemn reserve of his rights. You will hear with still greater interest, citizens representatives, the reading of this piece, because it has since formed the basis of an act of accusation against the courageous magistrate who received from the minister this profession of civic faith; the unhappy notary was, a short time after, dragged to the scaffold for having attested that noble and touching complaint of a citizen abandoned by the laws, and who protested against the abandonment of his country.

"General Duportail arrived in America the 16th July, 1794, and has not left it at this time.

"A few days after his departure, two of his brothers were accused by Fouquier Tinville, of having forwarded to that general, whom the monster supposed to be in La Vendee, men, arms, and money; they were dragged to the scaffold."

Died at sea, on his return to Maryland from the Natches, general DAVID FORMAN, late of Jersey. He was a gentleman of great capacity and enterprize—During our late revolutionary war, he rendered most essential and important services, in a military capacity, to his country; and no man ever proved himself a more firm and decided patriot (not in the prostitute interpretation of the word, but in the genuine sense of it) than gen. Forman. He loved his country, and his patriotism was truly Spartan. In a social view, no man was more worthy—none more friendly—none more hospitable. He was generous, kind and beneficent to the poor—forbearing to those within his power:—and he was PROUD! but, his pride was that of conscious dignity and honor;—it was that pride which preserves a man from the commission of a meanness:—his high spirit disdained a dishonorable action. His PRIDE was worthy of imitation. In a domestic view——but let those he has left behind him say what a Husband—what a Father—what a Master—what a Friend he was!!!

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ship Ganges, Capt. Greene, is safe arrived at the fort, in 19 weeks from Bengal, all well. The Ganges left Calcutta the first of June but brings no interesting intelligence. Seven or eight Indiamen were fitting out to join admiral Rainier in a secret expedition, supposed to be intended to take Manilla.

Capt. Greene touched at St. Helena, on the 31st of August, where seventeen passengers, who had embarked with him at Calcutta, intending for Europe, by way of America, left the Ganges on being informed that war had broke out between the United States and France. On Saturday last, off Sinnepuxent Capt. Greene fell in with the frigate Thetis, Captain Cochran, who conducted himself in the most agreeable manner towards Captain Greene, and the passengers, who are Messrs. R. Willing, C. Francis, and John Guest, of this city. A ship from New-York and a vessel from Salem, had arrived at Calcutta.

Arrived at the Fort,

Ship Niger, of 24 guns, Thuaris, P. au Prince

Brothers Henderson, Amsterdam

Brig Jason, 12 guns, Majestre, P. au Prince

Molly, Jones, Cape Francois

Schr. Thomas, Wood, Port au Prince

Sincerity, Monteith, Curracoa

Harmony, Nichols, Aux Cayes

arrived at Wilmington, October 14.

Schr. Henrietta, Thomas Neilson, master, from Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Thomas, armed 12 six pounders, British letter of marque, from Martinique.

Arrived at New-York. *Days.*

Brig Friends, Hughes, Windsor Bay 18

Sloop Patience, Willis, Philadelphia

BOSTON, October 14.

On Thursday last, Stephen Smith, alias Allen, was executed on the common, for burglary. He was attended by the Rev. Drs. Stillman and Thatcher; the latter of whom addressed the Throne of Mercy, in one of the most fervent, petrinent and affecting prayers ever delivered. Before being turned off, Smith acknowledged the justice of his fate, warned the many surrounding spectators of the vices which had accelerated his death, and appeared to be suitably affected with his situation, After hanging the usual time, he was cut down, buried, and, we learn, was afterwards taken up for dissection. Smith, in a confession published yesterday, which is said to be accurate, mentions his being born in Virginia, and committing many thefts there and in New Brunswick. He confesses that he set fire to the houses of Mr. Turner and Mr. Goldsbury, in which he had no accomplices; and no other object than to procure money. He was 28 years old.

LITERARY.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Stearns, of Lincoln, is about publishing a poem, entitled "*A Lady's Philosophy of Love.*" Beyond the precept of Horace, or the example of Pope, it has lain 23 years, "unknowing and unknown," in the closet of the author.—From the established reputation of the author, as a genius and a scholar, the public expectation is greatly raised, and we doubt not will be amply gratified.

A MEETING

OF the SELECT and COMMON COUNCILS of the City of PHILADELPHIA, will be held on Thursday next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the State-house.

By order,

WILLIAM H. TOD,
Clerk of the Select Council.
EDWARD J. COALE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

Oct. 20. dt26

For SAVANNAH,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Swift Packet,

Patrick Gribbin, *Master.*

NOW lying at Smith's wharf, above Race-street. Is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and will sail on Saturday, 28th inst. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, No. 95, South Front-street, or of the subscribers, at Frankford.

N. & J. Frazier.

Oct. 20. dt28th

Wants a Place,

AS WET NURSE, a young, healthy Woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply to the Printer.

Oct. 19. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. dtf

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.
June 27. 22w 6w

City Commissioners' Office,
June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.
July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.
July 14. mw&fim

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.
June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.
June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,
BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.
July 18. 22wtf

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.
August 7. eod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.
August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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Advertisement.

On the 20th of November next in Alexandria (being court day), will be exposed for sale one or more covering Jacks, and several young ones of different ages and sizes; all descended from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain, upwards of 15 hands high) out of imported Jinnies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of sale (or if not sold, of letting them for one or more seasons to cover) will then be made known: the payments may be made easy to the purchaser, bond and security being given for the amount, with interest.

At the same time and place, sundry Horses and Mares will be offered for sale. The latter having been to the Jacks, are probably with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, Manager.
Mount-Vernon, 20th September, 1797. 12aw4w

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chesnut, above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.
Sept 13. d3t2awtf

Thomas Armat and Son,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to.

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.
Sept. 18. thtf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street
August 24. d1w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.
Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000	dollars,
& cash		30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, fecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.
mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8*ths of a Dollar,*

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.
August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
July 27. w4w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

William Blackburn,
LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.
June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1m&f

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

Rose & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.
July 27. dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3aw1m

Higgins' Specific
FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercuriel treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 216; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.
Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 117, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.
August 3. 1aw3w

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Suffex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.
July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.
Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second-hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 2[illegible]. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.
July 3. w&